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Community Relations Plan for the Chevron Chemical Company Site Orlando, Orange County, Florida August 1993

Submitted by

B&V Waste Science and Technology Corp.

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1.0 Overview of Plan

This community relations plan describes community interests and concerns related to the Chevron Chemical Company site (Chevron site) in Orlando, Orange County, Florida. It also outlines the community relations activities to be conducted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) during the remedial investigation^{*} and feasibility study (RI/FS) at the Chevron site.

To expedite site cleanup, EPA designated the Chevron site as a **Superfund** Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM) pilot project. SACM status means the site will receive a full RI/FS on an expedited schedule.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA or Superfund) and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) authorize EPA to investigate and respond to releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health and the environment. EPA developed the Superfund community relations program to generate positive and ongoing dialogue with communities surrounding Superfund sites. Community relations activities are designed to keep the public informed of site-related developments and to give residents and local officials the opportunity to review and comment on EPA plans for a site. Although the Chevron site is not a Superfund or National Priorities List (NPL) site. EPA is conducting the RI/FS and community relations activities in accordance with Superfund requirements.

This community relations plan is divided into the following sections:

- Overview of plan.
- Site description.
- Site background information.
- Community profile.
- History and analysis of community concerns.
- Summary of key issues and community concerns.
- Community relations program.

Words in bold face print appear in the glossary in Appendix E.

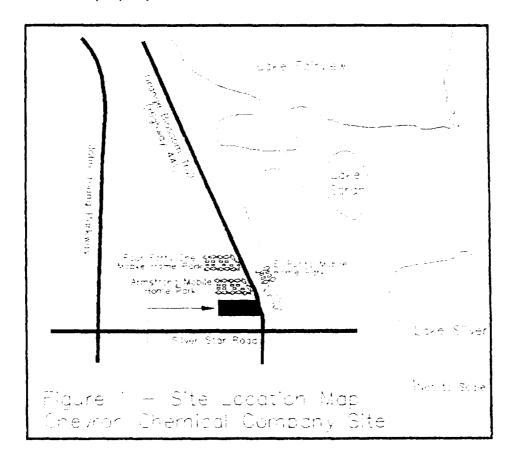
Appendices to this plan provide the following information:

- List of contacts.
- Location of information repository and administrative record.
- Locations for public meetings and meeting support services, such as court reporters and audio-visual equipment rental.
- Description of the Superfund process.
- Glossary.

The information presented in this plan was obtained from EPA and face-to-face and telephone interviews with local officials, community groups, residents, and business owners. The Chevron Chemical Company and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) also provided information regarding previous site activities and community concerns.

2.0 Site Description

The Chevron site is located in the 3100 block of North Orange Blossom Trail (Highway 441), in Orange County, Orlando, Florida. The Chevron site is bordered on the east by Orange Blossom Trail, on the west by industrial facilities, on the south by railroad tracks, and on the north by a mobile home park. The Chevron site covers approximately five acres. Lake Fairview is located approximately 1,000 feet northwest of the property.



The Chevron site lies in the Atlantic Coastal Plain Physiographic Province in Central Florida. The Orlando area lies in the highland region, which consists of karst terrain, with numerous lakes and depressions. The geology of the site is characterized by a shallow, 30 foot layer of loose porous sand; a thick layer of clay, sand, and limestone (Hawthorne Formation); and underlying deposits of limestone and anhydrite to about 6500 feet below land surface.

The ground water under the site consists of an unconfined surficial aquifer, extending from about six feet to a depth of about thirty feet. It flows in a northeasterly direction at approximately twelve feet per year. The Hawthorne Formation, which begins at 30 feet, is a clay layer that serves as a confining unit between the surficial aquifer and the deeper, more extensive Floridan aquifer.

The Floridan aquifer is highly permeable and extensive in the area of the Chevron site. The aquifer is considered to be semi-confined. It is the principal source of potable water for Orange County. The Floridan aquifer is composed primarily of limestone. It is estimated to be between 1,500 and 2,000 feet thick. The top of the Floridan aquifer is approximately 130 to 150 feet deep near the site.

3.0 Site Background Information

3.1 Previous Site Operations

The Chevron Chemical Company owned and operated the Chevron site from 1949 to 1976 as a chemical blending facility for pesticides and other crop sprays. Chemicals used as carrier solvents in pesticide formulation included xylene, kerosene, mineral oil, and aromatic naphtha. Large volumes of chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, and aldrin were formulated on site. A rinsate lagoon was used to collect drum rinsate and storm water.

In 1978, Mr. Robert R. Uttal purchased the property "as is" from Chevron Chemical Company. He dismantled and sold most of the pesticide manufacturing and storage equipment. He also disposed of the remaining inventory and cleaning residues on site.

Mr. Uttal operated a truck sales and servicing facility on site, known as Central Florida Mack Truck Company. The company went out of business in 1987. Mr. Uttal retained ownership of the property until 1993, when Chevron Chemical Company repurchased the property.

At the request of Chevron Chemical Company, a consulting firm conducted an investigation to determine the extent of soil and ground-water contamination at the site. The investigation was conducted in the summers of 1981 and 1982; a final report was issued in January 1983. Laboratory analysis of on-site ground water and soil samples indicated that concentrations of **arsenic** and **lindane** exceeded primary drinking water standards. Chlordane was found in concentrations that exceeded EPA guidelines.

3.2 Site Regulatory History

In May 1989, an EPA field investigation team conducted a screening site inspection. During this investigation, surface soil, subsurface soil, and ground-water samples were collected. The analytical results for the soil samples indicated the presence of pesticides, benzene, toluene, xylene, chlordane, and metals. In addition, the analytical results for the ground-water samples indicated the presence of metals, benzene, toluene, xylene, pesticides, trichloroethylene, and chlorobenzene.

In September 1990, Brown and Caldwell Consultants conducted a site contamination assessment. During this investigation, surface soil, subsurface soil, and ground-water samples were collected. The results of the soil sampling indicated the

presence of chlordane, xylene, dieldrin, aldrin, endrin, heptachlor, and arsenic. Ground-water samples indicated the presence of benzene, toluene, xylene, chlorobenzene, aldrin, dieldrin, and heptachlor. This analytical data was consistent with a site used as a pesticide blending and truck servicing facility.

The previous investigations indicate that contaminated site soils released contaminants to the ground water, which is the major pathway of concern at the site. The extent of the ground-water contamination will be defined during the RI/FS.

Two municipal systems operate wells located within four miles of the site. Approximately 1,500 people are served by private wells within this same distance from the site.

On May 15, 1990, an administrative order on consent (AOC) was executed by EPA, Robert Uttal, and the Chevron Chemical Company. This consent decree ordered a CERCLA removal action at the site. Chevron Chemical Company prepared and submitted a removal action plan, which was approval by EPA. The consent order did not address ground-water cleanup.

On April 11, 1991, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry established soil cleanup levels for the Chevron site based on chlordane as the chemical of most concern to human health. As a result, approximately 23,000 tons of soil were excavated and removed from the site. Clean fill was brought in and the site was graded to make it level.

During the excavation, a floating non-aqueous phase liquid, consisting of weathered gasoline and diesel fuel, was removed from the surface of the ground water on site in the area formerly used as rinsate lagoons.

The removal action began in December 1991 and continued through September 1992. EPA oversaw all demolition, construction, excavation, and shipping activities. Structures, including an office building, remnants of a burned warehouse, and a large water tower, were demolished and removed from the site.

During the removal, the site was fenced and warning signs were posted. Chevron Chemical Company spent about \$6 million on the removal action.

3.3 Current and Upcoming Regulatory Activities

EPA selected the Chevron site as a pilot project for the implementation of the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM). On January 25, 1993, Chevron Chemical Company entered into an AOC to complete an RI/FS at the site as a SACM pilot project. In addition, EPA will complete a baseline risk assessment to

evaluate potential risks to human health and the environment from site contamination. A record of decision will be developed to document EPA's long-term cleanup action for the site. A Hazard Ranking System (HRS) package is being developed simultaneously with the RI/FS so that the site can be proposed to the NPL, if necessary.

Chevron Chemical Company will plan, implement, and fund RI/FS activities. EPA, in cooperation with FDEP, will oversee all site activities.

The purpose of the RI is to determine the nature and extent of ground-water contamination and any remaining soil contamination at the site. Beginning in August 1993, 18 monitoring wells will be installed to assess ground-water contamination.

4.0 Community Profile

The Chevron site is located in the Orlando metropolitan area, within Orange County. Orlando is the seat of Orange County. It is about eighty miles northeast of Tampa and about thirty miles from the Kennedy Space Center. The population of the Orlando metropolitan area, according to the 1990 census, is about 1.1 million. Orlando has a mayor-council form of government; Orange County has a council-administrator form of government.

From 1835 to 1842, the Orlando area was used as a campground for soldiers in the second Seminole War. It prospered as a trading post until 1857, when it began to grow as a winter resort and as a processing and shipping center for the surrounding citrus industry.

Orlando was incorporated in 1857. Legend has it the city was named for an Army soldier, Orlando Reeves, who saved the village from an attack by hostile Indians. Orang County was named for the citrus fruit that is an economic staple of the region.

The Orlando area features several major tourist attractions, including Walt Disney World, which opened in 1971. Disney World and other attractions, such as Epcot Center. Disney-MGM Theme Park, Universal Studios, and Sea World of Florida, bring millions of visitors to the Orlando area. In addition, major corporations have headquarters in the area. Industries represented include electronic and missile components, boats, clothing, and aerospace operations. The major employers in the area are the Walt Disney World Company and the Naval Training Center.

Note:

Information for this profile came from Facts About Cities by Allan Carpenter, 1992, and the Moving and Relocation Sourcebook by Steven Wasserman and Jacqueline Wasserman O'Brien, 1992.

5.0 History and Analysis of Community Concerns

The Chevron site is located in a predominantly industrial area on a major north/south thoroughfare (Highway 441 or Orange Blossom Trail) in Orange County. Several mobile home parks are nearby; one is adjacent to the site. A few single family houses are within one mile of the site.

Community interest in the site has been minimal. A review of site files indicates little interest in the site or the 1992 removal action. Most local officials and residents who participated in community interviews regarding the site in June 1993 were unfamiliar with the site and previous cleanup activities. The lack of awareness may be attributable to the following factors: a large transient population in the mobile home parks, the availability of municipal water for park residents and others near the site, the lack of access to the site, and the general industrial nature of the area.

During the 1992 removal action, one or two residents from the adjacent trailer park expressed concern about dust and noise levels. Chevron Chemical Company responded to those concerns by putting up sections of tarp on the fence between the site and the trailer park. During the community interviews, residents told EPA the tarp helped reduce dust and noise problems caused by removal activities.

Cleanup activities at the Chevron site have received some coverage in the local media, including a spot on the Channel 9 news and one article in the *Orlando Sentinel* in 1992. A public meeting was held on November 20, 1991, to explain the removal action. Only a couple community members attended.

Although community interest in the Chevron site has been minimal, Orange County residents share with other Florida citizens a deep concern for the environment, especially water quality. Residents use nearby lakes extensively for recreation. In addition, Orlando has prospered as a major tourist area, with theme parks and numerous lakes and waterways for visitors to enjoy year around. Protecting water quality and the area's positive image for tourism as growth and development continue in the area concerns Orlando residents and local officials, according to comments made during community interviews.

6.0 Summary of Key Issues and Community Concerns

In June 1993, EPA conducted community interviews to gather information about the concerns of residents regarding the Chevron site. The interviews also gave residents the opportunity to tell EPA how to best communicate with them regarding site activities.

In setting up the interviews, EPA made numerous telephone calls to determine community interest in the Chevron site. An EPA representative explained the site's location, highlights of upcoming site activities, and how the person could be included in the interview process.

Twenty local officials, business owners, and residents participated in face-to-face community interviews. Several others expressed their concerns about the site in telephone interviews. EPA noted concerns in three general areas:

- Economic effects.
- Health/environmental effects.
- Water quality.

Each area of concern will be explained in greater detail in the remainder of this section.

6.1 Economic Effects

Every person interviewed expressed an economic concern regarding the Chevron site. Business owners near the site expressed deep concern about their property values and what might happen to their business operations during and after cleanup activities. One business owner stated that his "property was worthless."

Nearby business owners expressed concern that field personnel in protective clothing conducting sampling and other investigative site activities might "scare" or disconcert customers and negatively affect their business.

Representatives from the Chamber of Commerce voiced concern about "fostering a dialogue to balance environmental protection with the need to sustain economic development." They emphasized that "permitting issues were difficult for businesses to deal with." Permitting and other related environmental requirements are "big issues in the state." They are pleased that EPA is streamlining the Superfund process.

Some of those who participated in the interviews questioned how much would be spent on cleanup and if the money was being used effectively. Others felt that

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"the numerous layers of government involved" made it difficult to judge "who was in charge" and whether the funds spent "actually protect and help the environment." Business owners and organizations representing business interests emphasized that they "live in the community" and support environmental protection; however, they also think "environmental legislation results in huge monetary costs for businesses with no guarantee of environmental benefit."

Other economic concerns included questions about opportunities for local contractors during upcoming site activities. EPA explained that Chevron Chemical Company hired a Florida firm, TASK Environmental, to conduct the RI/FS under EPA oversight.

6.2 Health/Environmental Effects

During the interviews, residents and officials asked about health risks associated with site contamination. EPA explained that the main concern was ground water contaminated by site soils affecting private well users and nearby lakes, such as Lake Fairview. Concern about the ground water was somewhat mitigated because residents and businesses near the site have access to city water, although local health officials noted a number of residences and businesses in the area have private wells. EPA will try to identify all private well locations and notify users if RI results indicate the contaminant plume may be affecting their wells.

One nearby business owner said he was concerned about the health effects of cleanup activities on his customers and their children. EPA assured him that steps would be taken to protect both site workers and the population surrounding the site during RI/FS field activities. He also was concerned about the protective clothing worn by site workers during field activities. He felt this might "scare" customers or "make them think the site was worse than it is." EPA explained that a public meeting would be held to explain to area residents and officials about the precautions to be taken during site activities to protect human health and the environment.

One nearby business owner pointed out to EPA interviewers that flooding sometimes occurs and plants will not grow in areas that get site runoff water. This person also was concerned about the stress of living near the site and he wondered if some health problems he had developed were related to the site. EPA explained that the Agency was conducting a risk assessment, concurrent with the RI/FS, to evaluate potential risks from the site to human health and the environment.

6.3 Water Quality

During the interviews, most residents and local officials appeared unaware of the Chevron site. When EPA explained where the site was located and asked whether they had concerns about it, most replied that they were concerned about protecting Lake Fairview. Residents and officials indicated that the lake is a popular recreational spot in the area for fishing, swimming, water skiing, and boating. Also, many homes are on lakefront property. Local officials noted "older homes on the lake may have private wells."

Protecting Lake Fairview and other surface water bodies in the area is a major concern for residents, business owners, and government officials.

7.0 Community Relation Program

7.1 Objectives

Community relations activities planned for the Chevron site are designed to foster dialogue among community members, other interested parties, and state and federal agencies as site cleanup occurs. These activities are designed to meet the following objectives:

- Provide timely information about site developments.
- Publicize opportunities and methods for interested citizens to participate in decisions regarding site cleanup.
- Maintain site information in the community and make it accessible to all interested citizens.
- Respond promptly to community questions and concerns.
- Reassure the community that EPA is committed to protecting human health and the environment throughout the cleanup of the Chevron site.

7.2 Activities

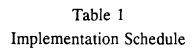
During community interviews, EPA asked citizens about the best methods to provide information to them regarding future site activities. Those interviewed responded that local press coverage, fact sheets sent to their homes and businesses, and public meetings would be sufficient.

To meet the objectives of this plan, EPA's community relations coordinator and site assessment manager will be the central contacts for quick and reliable responses to questions concerning the site. These individuals will also be responsible for disseminating information to interested citizens and the local media as technical milestones for the site are met.

The following community relations activities will be implemented to coincide with the RI/FS of the Chevron site.

• Maintain a dialogue with area residents and officials regarding site developments. EPA will provide site information to local officials and residents near the site as cleanup activities are completed. Anyone with questions or concerns about site activities is encouraged to call EPA. To facilitate communication, EPA has a toll-free telephone number: 1-800-435-9233. EPA will keep local and state officials updated on site developments so they can handle citizen inquiries.

- Maintain a local site information center. An information repository for the Chevron site has been established in the Business and Science Reference section of the Orlando Public Library, 101 East Central Avenue, in Orlando. This repository will be updated with site-related documents produced in conjunction with cleanup activities. Such documents include the RI/FS work plan, this community relations plan, fact sheets, and general information about the Superfund program.
- Prepare fact sheets and project update letters. Fact sheets and project update letters will be prepared to inform the community about site developments. These documents will provide the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of EPA and FDEP representatives who are responsible for the site. They will also provide the schedule for site activities. Fact sheets and update letters will be sent to the site mailing list. This list will be updated throughout the cleanup process. Persons interested in the Chevron site can have their names put on the site mailing list by contacting EPA personnel at 1-800-435-9233.
- Hold public meetings or availability sessions. Public meetings or availability sessions will be held to explain major site developments, such as the results of the RI or the presentation of the EPA plan to clean up the site. At the meetings, EPA will outline its role in directing and overseeing the cleanup and the health and safety measures that will be taken to protect the community during field activities. Notice of a public meeting or availability session will appear in the *Orlando Sentinel*; meetings will probably be held in the Fire Fighters Council of Central Florida building, 4005 North Orange Blossom Trail. Meetings could also be held at nearby schools, the Orlando Public Library, or other suitable public locations.
- Issue press releases. When appropriate, the EPA community relations coordinator will issue press releases to the media listed in Appendix A. These releases will be used to publicize public meetings and key points in the cleanup process.



Technical Milestone	Community Relations Activities
Before start of RI/FS	 Conduct community interviews. Establish a site information repository. Develop a community relations plan. Prepare and distribute an RI kickoff fact sheet; prepare and place public notices regarding the start of the RI/FS and announcing the RI kickoff public meeting. Hold the RI kickoff public meeting.
During RI/FS	 Maintain telephone contact with city and state officials. Prepare news releases, fact sheets, and site update reports, as needed; inform local officials of site progress. Hold meetings or availability sessions with community members, as needed, to respond to citizen inquiries about site activities. Update site information repository.
At completion of RI	 Prepare fact sheets summarizing RI results. Update the site information repository with the RI report and other relevant documents. Prepare press releases about RI results.
At completion of FS	 Prepare press releases and a proposed plan fact sheet to announce completion of the FS and presentation of the proposed plan for public comment. Hold a public meeting to address citizen questions or comments about the RI/FS process or the proposed plan. A court reporter will be present at this meeting to record the meeting and public comments for the record. Update site information repository with the FS report and the proposed plan fact sheet before the start of the public comment period and at least two weeks before the proposed plan public meeting.

Appendix A

List of Contacts

A. Federal Elected Officials

The Honorable Bob Graham U.S. Senate Washington, D.C. Office 241 Dirksen Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510	(202) 224-3041
District Office 101 East Kennedy Boulevard, Suite 3270 Tampa, FL 33602	(813) 228-2476
The Honorable Connie Mack U.S. Senate Washington, D.C. Office 517 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510	(202) 224-5274
<u>District Office</u> 600 North Westshore Boulevard, Suite 602 Tampa, FL 33609	(813) 225-7683
The Honorable Corrine Brown U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. Office 1037 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515	(202) 225-0123
<u>District Office</u> 814 South Main Street, Suite 275 Jacksonville, FL 32207	(904) 398-8567

The Honorable John Mica U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. Office 427 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515	(202) 225-4035
District Office 237 Fernwood Boulevard, Suite 105 Fern Park, FL 32730	(407) 339-8080
The Honorable Bill McCollum U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. Office 2453 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515	(202) 225-2176
District Office 605 East Robinson Street. Suite 650 Orlando, FL 32801	(407) 872-1962
The Honorable Jim Bacchus U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. Office 432 Cannon House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515	(202) 225-3671
<u>District Office</u> 854 Dixon Boulevard Cocoa, FL 32922	(407) 632-1776
B. State Elected Officials	
The Honorable Toni Jennings State Senate 1302 Wilfred Drive Orlando, FL 32803-2571	(407) 898-1861
The Honorable Gary Siegel State Senate 801 Douglas Avenue Altamonte Springs, FL 32714	(407) 682-6777

The Honorable Buddy Dyer State Senate P.O. Box 4976 Orlando, FL 32802	(407) 872-2200
The Honorable Locke Burt State Senate 140 South Atlantic Avenue Ormond Beach, FL 32176	(904) 673-7299
The Honorable Patricia Grogan State Senate 862 Dixon Boulevard Cocoa, FL 32922	(407) 632-0131
The Honorable Stan Bainter State House of Representatives 301 West Ward Avenue Eustis, FL 32726	(904) 589-1998
The Honorable Richard McMahan State House of Representatives P.O. Box 937 De Land, FL 32721	(904) 736-9150
The Honorable James N. Charles State House of Representatives 315 Orange Avenue Daytona Beach, FL 32114	(904) 257-1980
The Honorable Bill Posey State House of Representatives 1802 South Fiske Boulevard, Suite 103 Rockledge, FL 32955	(407) 636-5693
The Honorable Marvin Couch State House of Representatives P.O. Box 2027 Oviedo, FL 32765	(407 365-7099
The Honorable Bob Starks State House of Representatives 1312 Palmetto Avenue Winter Park, FL 32789	(407) 623-1116

The Honorable Tom Feeney State House of Representatives 4522 Curry Ford Road Orlando, FL 32812-2711	(407) 381-0649
The Honorable Kim Shepard State House of Representatives P.O. Box 268 Orlando, FL 32802	(407) 292-2310
The Honorable Lee Constantine State House of Representatives 385 Whooping Loop, Suite 1305 Altamonte Springs, FL 32701	(407) 331-9675
The Honorable Alzo Reddick State House of Representatives 725 South Goldwyn Avenue, Suite C Orlando, FL 32805-4099	(407) 293-5188
The Honorable William Sublette State House of Representatives 2901 Curry Ford Road, Suite 208 Orlando, FL 32806	(407) 897-0888
The Honorable Daniel Webster State House of Representatives 1000 North Pine Hills Road, Suite A Orlando, FL 32808-7124	(407) 295-0902
The Honorable Irlo "Bud" Bronson, Jr. State House of Representatives P.O. Drawer 422469 Kissimmee, FL 34742-2469	(407) 933-2307

C. Elected Officials from Communities Surrounding the Site

Orange County

Orlando, FL 32806

Linda W. Chapin, County Chairman P.O. Box 1393 Orlando, FL 32801	(407) 836-7370
Bob Freeman County Commissioner District 1 P.O. Box 1393 Orlando, FL 32801	(407) 836-7350
Tom Staley County Commissioner District 2 P.O. Box 1393 Orlando, FL 32801	(407) 836-7350
Mary I. Johnson County Commissioner District 3 P.O. Box 1393 Orlando, FL 32801	(407) 836-7350
Fran Pignone County Commissioner District 4 P.O. Box 1393 Orlando, FL 32801	(407) 836-7350
Bill Donegan County Commissioner District 5 P.O. Box 1393 Orlando, FL 32801	(407) 836-7350
City of Orlando	
Glenda E. Hood Mayor 400 South Orange Avenue Orlando, FL 32801	(407) 246-2382
Don Ammerman Commissioner District 1 1112 Sweetbriar Road	(407) 246-2001

Betty T. Wyman Commissioner District 2 4969 Casaba Place Orlando, FL 32812	(407) 246-2002
Jeff B. Clark Commissioner District 3 1118 Overbrook Drive Orlando, FL 32804	(407) 246-2003
Frankee Hellinger Commissioner District 4 1800 Reppard Road Orlando, FL 32803	(407) 246-2004
Nap Ford Commissioner District 5 1109 Coretta Way Orlando, FL 32805	(407) 246-2005
Sheldon B. Watson Commissioner District 6 4704 Alhama Street Orlando, FL 32811	(407) 246-2006
City of Apopka	
John Land Mayor P.O. Drawer 1229 120 East Main Street Apopka, FL 32703	(407) 889-1700
Jack Douglas Director of Financial Services 120 East Main Street Apopka, FL 32703	(407) 889-1700
Alonzo Williams, Jr. Councilman P.O. Drawer 1229 120 East Main Street Apopka, FL 32703	(407) 889-1700

Bill Aerosmith Councilman P.O. Drawer 1229 120 Est Main Street Apopka, FL 32703	(407) 889-1700
Bob Johnson Councilman P.O. Drawer 1229 120 East Main Street Apopka, FL 32703	(407) 889-1700
City of Bay Lake	
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Mickey Shiver City Manager P.O. Box 22066 Lake Buena Vista, FL 32830	(407) 828 2241
Donna Palmer City Clerk P.O. Bex 22066 Lake Buena Vista, FL 32830	(407) 828-2241
Elizabeth Chandler Councilwoman P.O. Box 22066 Lake Buena Vista, FL 32830	(407) 828-2241
Dave Williams Councilman P.O. Box 22066 Lake Brena Vista, FL 32830	(407) 828-2241
Bill Chandler Councilman P.O. Box 22066 Lake Buena Vista, FL 32830	(407) 828-2241

City of Belle Isle

Charles R. Scott Mayor P.O. Box 13135, 1600 Nela Avenue Belle Isle, FL 32859	(407) 851-7730
Linda Davidson City Administrator P.O. Box 13135, 1600 Nela Avenue Belle Isle, FL 32859	(407) 851-7730
Barbara Rylands Councilman P. O. Box 13135, 1600 Nela Avenue Belle Isle, FL 32859	(407) 851-7730
Ronald E. Borgon Councilman P. O. Box 13135, 1600 Nela Avenue Belle Isle, FL 32859	(407) 851-7730
E. B. "Sonny" Poff Councilman P. O. Box 13135, 1600 Nela Avenue Belle Isle, FL 32859	(407) 851-7730
Charles Scott Councilman P. O. Box 13135, 1600 Nela Avenue Belle Isle, FL 32859	(407) 851-7730
Laurence Ady Councilman P. O. Box 13135, 1600 Nela Avenue Belle Isle, FL 32859	(407) 851-7730
Martha Ross Councilman P. O. Box 13135, 1600 Nela Avenue Belle Isle, FL 32859	(407) 851-7730

Robert W De Board Councilman P. O. Box 13135, 1600 Nela Avenue Belle Isle, FL 32859	(407) 851-7730
City of Eatonville	
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City of Edgewood	
Richard Brinkman Mayor 405 Larue Avenue Edgewood, FL 32809	(407) 851-2920
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John Pancari Councilman 405 Larue Avenue Edgewood, FL 32809	(407) 851-2920
T. Mark Bassett Councilman 405 Larue Avenue Edgewood, FL 32809	(407) 851-2920
Bob Bobber Councilman 405 Larue Avenue Edgewood, FL 32809	(407) 851-2920
John Loughe Councilman 405 Larue Avenue Edgewood, FL 32809	(407) 851-2920

City of Lake Buena Vista

Charlie Reed Mayor P.O. Box 22035 Lake Buena Vista, FL 32809	(407) 828-2241
Ray Maxwell City Manager P.O. Box 22035 Lake Buena Vista, FL 32809	(407) 828-2241
Donna Palmer City Clerk P.O. Box 22035 Lake Buena Vista, FL 32809	(407) 828-2241
Chester Wise Councilman P.O. Box 22035 Lake Buena Vista, FL 32809	(407) 828-2241
Imogene Land Councilman P.O. Box 22035 Lake Buena Vista, FL 32809	(407) 828-2241
Charles Reed Councilman P.O. Box 22035 Lake Buena Vista, FL 32809	(407) 828-2241
Jack Tuscany Councilman P.O. Box 22035 Lake Buena Vista, FL 32809	(407) 828-2241
City of Maitland	
H. Darcy Bone Mayor P.O. Box 66, 1776 Independence Lane Maitland, FL 32751	(407) 539-6220

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Dr. Ray Link Vice Mayor P.O. Box 66, 1776 Independence Lane Maitland, FL 32751	(407) 539-6220
Joe Richter Councilman P.O. Box 66, 1776 Independence Lane Maitland, FL 32751	(407) 539-6220
William Laubach Councilman P.O. Box 66, 1776 Independence Lane Maitland, FL 32751	(407) 539-6220
James Panico Councilman P.O. Box 66, 1776 Independence Lane Maitland, FL 32751	(407) 539-6220
City of Oakland	
Jefferson Voss Mayor P.O. Box 377, 220 North Tubb Street Oakland, FL 32760	(407) 656-1117
Benese Fleming Town Manager P.O. Box 377, 220 North Tubb Street Oakland, FL 32760	(407) 656-1117
Willie Welch Councilman P.O. Box 377, 220 North Tubb Street Oakland, FL 32760	(407) 656-1117
Curtis Massey Councilman P.O. Box 377, 220 North Tubb Street Oakland, FL 32760	(407) 656-1117

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Rodney Ned Councilman P.O. Box 377, 220 North Tubb Street Oakland, FL 32760	(407) 656-1117
Janet Spell Councilwoman P.O. Box 377, 220 North Tubb Street Oakland, FL 32760	(407) 656-1117
City of Ocoee	
S. Scott Vandergrift Mayor 150 Lake Shore Drive Ocoee, FL 32761	(407) 656-2322
Ellis Shapiro City Manager 150 Lake Shore Drive Ocoee, FL 32761	(407) 656-2322
Paul Foster Councilman 150 Lake Shore Drive Ocoee, FL 32761	(407) 656-2322
Vern Combs Councilman 150 Lake Shore Drive Ocoee, FL 32761	(407) 656-2322
Rusty Johnson Councilman 150 Lake Shore Drive Ocoee, FL 32761	(407) 656-2322
Sam Woodson Councilman 150 Lake Shore Drive Ocoee, FL 32761	(407) 656-2322

City of Windermere

Bob Pleus Mayor P.O. Drawer 669, North Main Street Windermere, FL 32786	(407) 876-2563
Cecilia Bernier Town Manager P.O. Drawer 669, North Main Street Windermere, FL 32786	(407) 876-2563
Bill Bardoe Councilman P.O. Drawer 669, North Main Street Windermere, FL 32786	(407) 876-2563
Karen Ruenheck Councilwoman P.O. Drawer 669, North Main Street Windermere, FL 32786	(407) 876-2563
Gene Spears Councilman P.O. Drawer 669, North Main Street Windermere, FL 32786	(407) 876-2563
Pete Wages Councilman P.O. Drawer 669, North Main Street Windermere, FL 32786	(407) 876-2563
Gwen Smith Councilwoman P.O. Drawer 669, North Main Street Windermere, FL 32786	(407) 876-2563
City of Winter Garden	
Jack Quesinberry Mayor P.O. Box 1005, 251 Plant Street West Winter Garden, FL 32787	(407) 656-4111

Ray Creech City Manager P.O. Box 1005, 251 Plant Street West Winter Garden, FL 32787	(407) 656-4111
Joe Morabito Councilman P.O. Box 1005, 251 Plant Street West Winter Garden, FL 32787	(407) 656-4111
Fred Triplet Councilman P.O. Box 1005, 251 Plant Street West Winter Garden, FL 32787	(407) 656-4111
Susanne Schultz Councilwoman P.O. Box 1005, 251 Plant Street West Winter Garden, FL 32787	(407) 656-4111
Theo Graham Councilman P.O. Box 1005, 251 Plant Street West Winter Garden, FL 32787	(407) 656-4111
City of Winter Park	
Dave Johnston Mayor 401 South Park Avenue Winter Park, FL 32789	(407) 623-3292
Rachel Murrah Councilwoman 401 South Park Avenue Winter Park, FL 32789	(407) 628-3292
Peter Gottfried Councilman 401 South Park Avenue Winter Park, FL 32789	(407) 628-3292

Gary Brewer Councilman 401 South Park Avenue Winter Park, FL 32789	(407) 628-3292
Other Interested Local Officials or Affected Parties	
City Engineer City of Orlando 400 South Orange Avenue Orlando, FL 32801	(407) 246-2261
Fire Chief City of Orlando City Hall 400 South Orange Avenue Orlando, FL 32801	(407) 246-2390
Fire Rescue Service Division Orange County 4700 Lake Underhill Road Orlando, FL 32807	(407) 658-6901
Public Works Division Orange County 4200 Whitcomb Avenue Orlando, FL 32807	(407) 836-7900
Sheriff Orange County 701 E. South St. Orlando, FL 32801	(407) 836-3700
Jeff D. Wyatt Senior Environmental Projects Engineer Environmental & Health Protection Chevron Chemical Company 6001 Bolinger Canyon Road P.O. Box 5047 San Ramon, CA 94583	(510) 842-3194 Fax (510) 842-3194

Susan Klinzing Tobin President TASK Environmental 710 South Howard Avenue Tampa, FL 33606	(813) 254-8838 Fax (813) 251-2043
D. Federal Agency Officials	
Dorothy Rayfield Site Assessment Manager U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 345 Courtland Street, NE Atlanta, GA 30365	(404) 347-5065
Mario E. Villamarzo Chief, South Unit Site Assessment Section U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 345 Courtland Street, NE Atlanta, GA 30365	(404) 347-5065
Cindy Weaver Community Relations Coordinator U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 345 Courtland Street, NE Atlanta, GA 30365	(404) 347-5065
Brad Jackson Remedial Project Manager U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 345 Courtland Street, N.E. Atlanta, GA 30365	(404) 347-5065
Larry Brannen On Scene Coordinator U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 345 Courtland Street N.E. Atlanta, GA 30365	(404) 347-5065

1317 Winewood Boulevard/HSET

Tallahassee, FL 32399-0700

Richard Jeng

Mail Code 5502, USEPA OWPE 401 M Street SW Washington, D.C. 20460 E. State Agency Officials William M. Bostwick, Jr. (407) 894-7555 Program Administrator Waste Management Florida Department of Environmental Protection 3319 Maguire Boulevard, Suite 232 Orlando, FL 32803-3767 Allen P. Hubbard (407) 894-7555 Program Waste Cleanup Florida Department of Environmental Protection 3319 Maguire Boulevard, Suite 232 Orlando, FL 32803-3767 Jim McCarthy (904) 488-0190 Bureau of Waste Cleanup 2600 Blair Stone Road Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400 Doug Jones (904) 488-0190 Bureau of Waste Cleanup 2600 Blair Stone Road Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400 (904) 488-0190 Eric Nuzie Bureau of Waste Cleanup 2600 Blair Stone Road Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400 E. Randall Merchant (904) 488-3385 Dept. of Health and Rehabilitative Services Biological Administration, Toxicity, and Hazard Assessment

F. Local Agency Officials

Maitland, FL 32794-7582

Michael T. Piland Hazardous Materials Response Team Orlando Fire Department P.O. Box 2846 Orlando, FL 32802	(407) 246-2144
Nicholas M. Sassic Assistant Director Environmental Protection Department 2002 East Michigan Street Orlando, FL 32806	(407) 836-7400
Kathy Fuchs Environmental Supervisor Orange County Health Department 832 West Central Boulevard Orlando, FL 32801	(407) 836-2630
William Toth Media Relations Orange County Health Department 832 West Central Boulevard Orlando, FL 32801	(407) 836-2600
Angela Jacobe Head, Business and Science Orange County Library System 101 East Central Boulevard Orlando, FL 32801	(407) 425-4694
G. Chambers of Commerce	
Apopka Chamber of Commerce Wayne Forehand 180 East Main Street Apopk FL 32703	(407) 886-1441
Asian-American Chamber Maria Jeffery P.O. Box 947582	(407) 629-1944

British-Central Florida Chamber c/o The London Tavern 15 North Orange Avenue Orlando, FL 32801	(407) 238-1684
Downtown Orlando Partnership Bob McClelland 116 South Orange Avenue Orlando, FL 32801	(407) 648-4010
East Orange Chamber 10111 East Colonial Drive Orlando, FL 32817	(407) 277 5951
Economic Development Commission Rick Tesch 315 East Robinson Street, #510 Orlando, FL 32802	(407) 422-7159
Goldenrod Chamber of Commerce Mark Harris 4763 Palmetto Avenue Winter Park, FL 32792	(407) 677-5980
Kissimmee-Osceola County Chamber Craig Lewis 1425 East Vine Street Kissimmee, FL 34744	(407) 847-3174
Lake Mary Chamber of Commerce John Siegel 3821 Lake Emma Road Lake Mary, FL 32746	(407) 333-4748
Lockhart Chamber of Commerce 5606 West Brownell Street Lockhart, FL 32810	(407) 293-0805
Longwood-Winter Springs Chamber Bruce Coxe 150 South County Road 427 Longwood, FL 32750	(407) 831-9991

Maitland-South Seminole Chamber William Scurm 110 North Maitland Avenue maitland, FL 32751	(407) 644-0741
Greater Orlando Chamber of Commerce Cathryn E. Welch Director of Community Initiatives 75 East Ivanhoe Boulevard Orlando, FL 32801	(407) 425-1234
Orlo Vista Chamber of Commerce Walter Veith 38 South Hastings Street Orlando, FL 32835	(407) 292-1702
Oviedo Chamber of Commerce Vickie Eastham 200 West Broadway Street Oviedo, FL 32765	(407) 365-6500
Sanford Chamber of Commerce Bobby Douglas 400 East 1st Street Sanford, FL 32771	(407) 322-2212
Seminole County Chamber William Blackburn 1939 Boothe Circle Longwood, FL 32750	(407) 834-4404
St. Cloud Chamber of Commerce Suzette Howse 923 New York Avenue St. Cloud, FL 34769	(407) 892-3671
West Orange Chamber of Commerce Greg Collison 1450 Highway 50 Winter Garden, FL 34787	(407) 6565-1304

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Winter Park Chamber of Commerce Ken Cone 150 North New York Avenue Winter Park, FL 32790	(407) 644-8281
H. Environmental Groups	
Animal Activists of Central Florida Connie Graham P.O. Box 26 Winter Park, FL 32790	(407) 657-6222
Citizens for Wekiwa Springs State Park Shirley Lippi 1800 Wekiva Circle Apopka, FL 32712	(407) 263-8030
Florida Audubon Society Terri Diesbourg 460 SR 436 Casselberry, FL 32708	(407) 260-8300
Florida Conservation Foundation Marcia Randell 1251-B Miller Avenue Winter Park, FL 32789	(407) 644-5377
Friends of the St. Johns River Gordon Smith 2329 River Ridge Road, Apt. 2 Deland, FL 32720-4343	(407) 736-2162
Friends of the Wekiva River Fred Harden 174 Wekiva Park Drive Sanford, FL 32771	(407) 322-4068
Kissimmee Valley Audubon Society meets at Osceola Co. Court Annex 17 South Vernon Avenue Kissimmee	(813) 427-0371

Nature Conservancy John Flicker 2699 Lee Road, #500 Winter Park, FL 32789	(407) 628-5887
Save the Manatee Club Judith Delaney Ballee 500 North Maitland Avenue, #210 Maitland, FL 32751	(407) 539-0990
Sierra Club, Central Florida 809 Virginia Drive Orlando, FL 32803	(407) 897-1349
I. Media	
Newspapers	
Orlando Sentinel (daily) P.O. Box 2833, 633 North Orange Avenue Orlando, FL 32802 (Deadline: Determined by Story/Reporter)	(407) 420-5000 Fax: Unlisted
West Orange Times (weekly/Thursday) P.O. Box 770309 Winter Park, FL 34777 (Deadline: Friday before Thursday publication)	(407) 656-2121 Fax (407) 656-6075
Orlando Business Journal (weekly/Fridays) 1221 West Colonial Drive Orlando, FL 32802	(407) 649-8470 Fax (407) 649-8469
Television	
WCPX (CBS) P.O. Box 606000 Orlando, FL 32860	(407) 291-6000 Fax (407) 298-2133
WFTV (ABC) P.O. Box 999 Orlando, FL 32802	(407) 841-9000 Fax (407) 244-8372

WMFE (PBS) 11510 East Colonial Drive Orlando, FL 32817	(407) 273-2300 Fax (407) 273-3613
WOFL (FOX) 35 Skyline Drive, Lake Mary Orlando, FL 32746	(407) 644-3535 Fax (407) 332-0234
Radio	
WDBO/WWKA (ABC) 4192 John Young Parkway Orlando, FL 32804	(407) 295-5858 Fax (407) 291-4879
WDIZ (ABC) 2180 West SR 434, Suite 2150 Longwood, FL 32779	(407) 682-7676 Fax (407) 683-4329
WHOO/WHTQ (NBC) One WHOO Radio Road Orlando, FL 32808	(407) 295-3990 Fax (407) 295-3999
WMFE (NPR) 11510 East Colonial Drive Orlando, FL 32817	(407) 273-2300 Fax (407) 273-3613
WMMO 200 South Orange Avenue, Suite 2240 Orlando, FL 32801	(407) 422-9890 Fax (407) 423-9666
WOMX 1801 Lee Road, Suite 270 Winter Park, FL 32789	(407) 629-5105 Fax (407) 628-1405

Appendix B

Location of Information Repository and Administrative Record

The Chevron site information repository is a file that contains current information, technical reports, reference documents, and Technical Assistance Grant information. The Administrative Record for the Chevron site is a file that contains all information used by the EPA in making its decision about site cleanup. Both of these files are available for public review at the following location:

Orlando Public Library

Business and Science Reference Section 101 East Central Avenue Orlando, Florida 32801

Contact: Angela Jacobe, Reference Librarian (407) 425-4694

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To: Edgewater Elbring

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attention:

Cynthia Willie, lige (401) 295-3613

Hours of Operation:

Monday through Friday, 9:00 to 9:00 Saturday, 9:00 to 6:00 Sunday, 1:00 to 5:00

Note: A copy of the Administrative Record is also kept at the EPA Region IV office in Atlanta, Georgia. The address, toll-free telephone number, and contact names follow:

Dorothy Rayfield Site Assessment Manager

Cindy Weaver / Rose Jackson, CRC Community Relations Coordinator

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 345 Courtland Street, NE Atlanta, Georgia 30365

Toll-Free: 1-800-435-9233

Appendix C

Locations for Public Meetings and Meeting Support Services

Public Meeting Locations

Fire Fighters Council of Central Florida, Inc.

Meeting Hall 4005 North Orange Blossom Trail Orlando, Florida 32804 Contact: Chuck Convers (407) 298-3473

Fax (407) 293-3395

Notes: Accommodates about 100 people seated auditorium style; available Monday through Friday; rental cost is about \$300 (which includes cleanup, microphone, and lectern); additional a/v equipment rental available through Fire Fighters Council.

Lake Silver Elementary School

Auditorium 2401 North Rio Grande Avenue Orlando, Florida 32804

Contact: Dr. Steven Leggett, Principal (407) 849-3090

Notes: Accommodates about 400 people--frequently in use for school activities--not available in the summer. Call Dr. Leggett to schedule use and make arrangements for a/v equipment, which may be unavailable due to school functions.

Other Possible Locations

- Our Lady of the Lakes
 Knights of Columbus Council 5150 Hall
 3000 block of North Orange Blossom Trail (one to two blocks from site)
 (407) 299-5150
- Orlando Public Library (407) 425-4694

Meeting Support Services

Transcription (Court Reporter) Services:

- Q & A Reporting
 500 East Altamonte Springs Drive
 Altamonte Springs, Florida 32701
 (407) 260-1020
- STENO-RIGHT Reporting 3036 Danforth Drive Orlando, Florida 32818 (407) 296-9441

Audio/Visual Equipment Rental

- Image Resources, Inc. 4545 36th Street Orlando, Florida 32811 (407) 843-0043
- Total Audio Visual Services, Inc.
 2021 Viscount Row
 Orlando, Florida 32809
 (407) 859-3399
 Fax (803) 769-0683

Appendix D

Description of the Superfund Process

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), more commonly known as "Superfund," was passed in 1980 and amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) in 1986. CERCLA authorizes EPA to investigate and respond to releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment. CERCLA established a fund of \$8.5 billion to pay for the investigation and cleanup of sites when parties responsible for the problems are unable or unwilling to pay for the work. EPA may then, through legal action, recover the costs of the investigation and cleanup from the responsible parties to replenish the fund for other Superfund projects.

After a site is discovered, the state investigates it and scores it, using the Hazard Ranking System (HRS). This system addresses several factors:

- Possible health risks to the human population.
- Potential hazards created by the substances at the site.
- Potential for the substances at the site to contaminate air or drinking water supplies.
- Potential for the substances at the site to pollute or harm the environment.

If a site's HRS score is high enough, it is placed on EPA's National Priorities List (NPL). Every site on the NPL qualifies for the federal Superfund program. After a site is listed, EPA undertakes a thorough investigation to identify parties who may be legally responsible for the contamination problems. The search for potentially responsible parties (PRPs) can and frequently does continue throughout the remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) for the site. Once identified, these PRPs are asked to participate in the cleanup. If they are able to do so, but still refuse, they may be faced with legal action.

EPA develops a work plan and conducts an RI to assess the nature and extent of contamination to characterize potential risks to the community and the environment. EPA then performs an FS to examine various alternatives to correct or control the contamination. When the FS is completed, EPA evaluates the alternatives identified and recommends the alternative considered best for the site. A public comment period follows to give community members the opportunity to

submit their comments on the alternatives. After the public comment period, EPA considers the community's concerns and chooses a specific long-term action for the site. This action is presented in a record of decision (ROD), EPA's formal decision document that summarizes the decision-making process and the selected cleanup remedy for a site. After the ROD is signed, the design of the remedy is developed and implemented.

The time needed to complete each of these steps is different for every site. In general, an RI/FS takes one to two years. Design of corrective action takes about six months to one year. The actual corrective action typically takes one to two years to implement, although treatment of contaminated ground water may take several years and ground-water monitoring may continue for up to 30 years.

EPA monitors the site during all remedial activities. If contamination becomes an imminent threat to public health or the environment at any time during the remedial process, EPA may conduct an emergency action to alleviate the problem. In addition, EPA keeps residents and officials informed about activities at the site and provides opportunities for citizens to participate in the decision-making process. EPA considers citizen input in its decision regarding site cleanup.

Three-Step Superfund Process

Step 1 Discover site and determine whether an emergency

FYISTS



Step 2

Evaluate whether a site is a serious threat to public health or environment.



Step 3

Perform long—term cleanup actions on the most serious hazardous waste sites in the Nation.

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Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM)

EPA is developing and implementing a streamlined way to clean up hazardous waste sites known as the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model, or SACM. SACM is designed to make the Superfund process more efficient by cutting years off of cleanups and quickly reducing risks to people and the environment.

SACM has several components:

- One-step site screening and risk assessments.
- Regional management teams to evaluate the need for early action to reduce immediate risk and long-term cleanup to restore the environment.
- A combination of enforcement, community relations, and public involvement throughout the process.

SACM is geared to be efficient and effective. It will direct more Superfund resources to actually cleaning up Superfund sites. By working to correct the worst problems at a large number of sites, Superfund will maximize protection of people and the environment from the effects of hazardous waste materials.

Appendix E

Glossary

Administrative Order on Consent (AOC)

A legal and enforceable agreement signed between EPA and potentially responsible parties (PRPs) whereby PRPs agree to perform or pay the cost of site cleanup. The agreement describes the actions to be taken at the site and may be subject to a public comment period.

Aldrin

An insecticide containing naphthalene that is especially effective against insects resistant to DDT.

Anhydrite

A granular or light colored mineral resembling marble.

Aquifer

An underground layer of porous rock or sand containing water into which wells can be sunk.

Arsenic

A silvery-white, brittle, poisonous, chemical element used in the production of insecticides.

Administrative Record

All the documents used by EPA to make a cleanup decision for a site. A copy of this record is kept at the EPA Regional office and at a location near the site.

Availability Session

An "open house" meeting hosted by EPA to informally meet with citizens in a one-on-one situation regarding site activities.

Baseline Risk Assessment

An assessment that provides an evaluation of the potential risk to human health and the environment in the absence of remedial action.

Benzene

A clear, flammable, poisonous liquid often used as a solvents for fats.

Chlordane

A chlorinated, highly poisonous, volatile oil used as an insecticide.

Chlorobenzene

A clear, flammable liquid used as a solvents for paints and lacquers.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

A federal law passed in 1980 and amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. This law created a special tax that goes into a trust fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the Superfund program, EPA can either pay for site cleanup when the responsible parties cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work, or take legal action to force responsible parties to clean up the site or reimburse EPA for the cost of the cleanup.

DDT

A powerful insecticide that is effective on contact.

Dieldrin

A highly toxic, long lasting insecticide.

Endr:

A synthetic insecticide.

Feasibility Study (FS)

A feasibility study evaluates different remedial alternatives for site cleanup and recommends the alternative that provides the best balance of protectiveness, effectiveness, implementability, and cost.

Ground Water

Ground water is formed when rain or other precipitation soaks through sand, gravel or rock and fills small openings or crevices beneath the ground surface. The rock, or sand and gravel formations, are called aquifers. When water accumulates in sufficient quantity, it can provide a resource for drinking water.

Hazard Ranking System (HRS)

A scoring system used by EPA and the state to evaluate the relative risks to public health and the environment. A score is calculated based on actual or potential release of hazardous substances through the air, soils, surface water, or groundwater. If a site scores above 28.5, it is proposed for inclusion on the National Priorities List.

Heptachlor

An insecticide similar to chlordane.

Information Repository

A file containing current information, technical reports and reference documents regarding a Superfund site. The information repository is usually in a public building, such as a public school, city hall, or a library, that is conveniently located for community residents. As the site proceeds through the Superfund remedial process, the file at the information repository is continually updated.

Karst

A region made up of porous limestone containing deep fissures and sinkholes and characterized by underground caves and streams.

Kerosene

A thin oil distilled from petroleum or shale oil used as a fuel or solvent.

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Lindane

An isometric form of benzene hexachloride used as an insecticide.

Mineral Oil

Any oil found in the rock strata of the earth.

Monitoring Wells

Special wells drilled onsite where groundwater can be sampled at selected depths and studied to determine such things as the direction of ground-water flow and the types and amounts of contaminants present.

Naphtha

A flammable, volatile, oily liquid produced by the fractional distillation of petroleum.

National Priorities List (NPL)

EPA's list of the most contaminated hazardous waste sites in the country. Sites on the NPL are eligible for the Superfund program.

Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid

A liquid that does not dissolve in water.

Potentially Responsible Party (PRP)

Individuals, governmental entities, or companies potentially responsible for, or contributing to, the contamination problem at a Superfund site. Wherever possible, EPA requires PRPs, through administrative and legal actions, to clean up the hazardous waste site they have contaminated.

Record of Decision (ROD)

A public document that explains the cleanup alternative selected by EPA for a Superfund site. The record of decision is based on information gathered during the remedial investigation and feasibility study for the site. It also reflects EPA's consideration of public comments and community concern regarding the site.

Remedial Investigation (RI)

A remedial investigation examines the nature and extent of contamination problems at a site.

Removal Action

A short-term action taken to remove hazardous substances that pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment. A removal action is not usually a permanent cleanup.

Super_fund

A term commonly used to describe the federal program established by Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)

Modifications to CERCLA enacted on October 17, 1986.

Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model

A program to accelerate the Superfund process so that more sites can be investigated and cleaned up, thus maximizing protection of human health and the environment.

Toluene

A colorless, liquid, flammable, poisonous hydrocarbon used as a solvent.

Trichloroethylene

A toxic, colorless liquid with an odor used in the dry cleaning process or as a solvent.

Xylene

Any of three isomeric, colorless hydrocarbons having the characteristics of benzene and used as a solvent.